

tendency, and necessarily leads to disastrous results.

Resolved, That the "American System" of which Mr. Clay is the father, is a system in direct violation of the Constitution of the United States—that it owes its origin to a corrupt combination of dissimilar interests, brought about by selfish ends—that this system of fraud and deception upon the farmer, has, at one time, well nigh caused a dissolution of our Government; and if persisted in, of which we have serious apprehensions, (after the expiration of the compromise,) must either produce that result, or that which (if possible) is more to be dreaded—a government without limitation of its powers.

Resolved, That taxes in the shape of duties, imposed on goods brought from other governments, should not be collected from the people, beyond what may be required for the actual support of the Government; and that whenever this standard is lost sight of, and duties are imposed, they are a violation of the federal compact—a tax on the farmer, who purchases, and a bounty to the producer of the protected article.

Resolved, That Congress neither possesses the right to charter a Bank, nor yet to appropriate moneys to internal improvements, in the erection of roads and canals, in the separate States.

Resolved, That, as lovers of the union of the States, and of that constitutional respect for the rights of each other, which should always characterize our citizens, an expression of our gratitude is due to Martin Van Buren, for that regard to the Constitution and southern institutions, which he early evinced in the decided stand which he took against the disorganizing schemes of the Abolitionists; and that disdaining sectional distinctions, and the idea that "he is not one of us," as subversive of the purposes of our confederation—that not the less, but the more on that account, does he deserve our regard, for his friendship to the South.

Resolved, That we have seen, as yet, in the measures of the Administration, nothing of a nature to diminish the confidence of the republican party in the ability, integrity or patriotism of Martin Van Buren; and that we will continue to him that confidence which his devotion to republican principles, and more particularly to southern interests, is so well calculated to inspire; nothing doubting, he will continue to administer the government in its primitive republican simplicity.

Resolved, That the above are (as we understand them) the cardinal features of the administration, and generally of the republican party, while on the other hand, we behold in Mr. Clay (that man who has been three times rejected by the people,) and in the sentiments of his federal supporters, doctrines directly their counterpart. He and they, if they support him on principle, are the advocates of the constitutionality of a protective tariff—a system of internal improvement by the general government, and of his fifty million bank scheme, and by consequence of such a construction of the Constitution as will make it any thing or nothing. In view of Mr. Clay's speech in 1811, in which he denounced the Banks, as being both unconstitutional and dangerous to the liberties of the people, while now a similar institution is constitutional and free from any objection.

Resolved, That we approve the nomination of W. A. MORRIS—that we know the man, and have confidence in his ability, integrity, and the soundness of his principles, and will do all we can, in an honorable way, to secure his election.

Resolved, That we believe in the right of instruction, and hold it essentially inherent in the free citizen; and that we approve the course of our distinguished Senators, the Hon. R. Stanran and the Hon. B. Brown on the "Rayner Resolutions," and that by calling on the legislature of North Carolina in a decent and respectful manner, to "take the responsibility," and they refusing it, our Senators did much to rescue this inalienable right from the opprobrium and reproach which was sought to be cast on it.

Resolved, That the recent difficulties through which we have passed, emanating, as we believe, from our trading, the suspension of specie payment by the banks, are of a character sufficient to strengthen the attachment of the republican party for an "independent treasury," and furnish ample reason for a separation of the government from banking institutions.

Resolved, That the loose, undefined, & latitudinous construction of the Federal Constitution, of those who seek to weaken the confidence of the people in the present administration, are akin to those notions which gave rise to the alien and sedition act, and must lead to the worst form of a consolidated government, and that although there may be some measures, which a part of us do not approve, of the present administration, yet taking it as a whole, we do—for as farmers, it is our interest to do so. As republican planters, we say, no tariff of protection—no more taxes than are necessary—no restriction on trade—Let every man sell his produce, when he can sell highest—and buy, when he can buy cheapest.

Resolved, That we approve the district meeting proposed to be held in Rockingham on the 13th of June, and that we will send delegates thereto.

On motion, the Chairman appointed the following gentlemen as Delegates, viz: William McLeod, Alexander W. McLaughlin, Silas Jones, Francis T. Leak, W. F. Leak, B. C. Covington, William B. Cole, William Powell, W. Smith, Jr. D. B. Nicholson, Robert Powell, P. M. Powell, Sandy Nicholson, Champ Terry, John Corington, Dr. J. McLeod and Euclid Everet. On motion, the Chairman was added to the Delegates.

On motion, the Chairman appointed Col. Alexander Shaw, Charles Patterson, Stephen Terry, Dr. P. W. Sancel, John D. Hollen, John McAllister, Sen. P. M. Powell, Albert Moody, William B. Cole, and F. L. Leak, a Committee of Vigilance.

On motion, **Resolved**, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the "N. Carolinian," in the "N. C. Standard," and in all the republican newspapers of North Carolina.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

WILLIAM P. SMITH Ch'n.

JOHN D. HOLLEN Sec'y.

RALEIGH & GASTON RAIL ROAD.

The Third Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Raleigh & Gaston Rail Road Company was held at the Office, in this City, on Monday and Tuesday last. The Report of the Chief Engineer shows that the work is being rapidly completed. The Excavation and Embankment is finished to within seven miles of Raleigh, and the balance, comprising but a very small amount of work, will be done within a few weeks. On the parts completed most of the timber has been laid, and the iron for the whole distance, between Henderson and this place, has been purchased. Upon that portion of the Road already in use, the receipts from the transportation of freight and passengers have greatly exceeded the expectations of the friends of the Road; indeed, such has been the press of goods

and produce at the different Ware-houses, that the limited power employed by the Petersburg Company upon the Road has been found entirely inadequate to the conveyance of freight as fast as it might accumulate. Every exertion has been made by the parties interested, however, to give satisfaction, and we understand such arrangements are now making as will enable the Company, during the present year, to place their own Engines upon the Road.

Geo. W. MORDECAI, Esq. was re-elected President, and the following gentlemen elected Directors for the ensuing year, *unanimously*, viz: Duncan Cameron, William Boylan, John H. Bryan, Joseph W. Hawkins, William Robards, Register.



THE STANDARD.

RALEIGH, N. C.

Wednesday, June 12, 1839.

THE PEOPLE against THE BANK.

FOR CONGRESS

WILLIAM MONTGOMERY,

OF ORANGE COUNTY.

Election on the 10th of August.

CANDIDATES FOR CONGRESS:

In favor of the INDEPENDENT TREASURY—and opposed to HENRY CLAY and his FIFTY MILLION BANK.

SAMUEL T. SAWYER—1st District, composed of the counties of Pasquotank, Currituck, Camden, Perquimans, Chowan, Gates and Hertford.

JESSE A. BYNUM—2nd District, composed of the counties of Northampton, Bertie, Martin and Halifax.

DR. THOMAS H. HALL—3rd District, composed of Edgecomb, Washington, Hyde, Pitt, Tyrell and Beaufort.

CHARLES SHEPARD—4th District, composed of Greene, Wayne, Lenoir, Craven, Jones, Johnston and Carteret.

JAMES J. M'KAY—5th District, composed of Bladen, Brunswick, Columbus, Duplin, Onslow, Sampson and New Hanover.

MICAH T. HAWKINS—6th District, composed of Warren, Granville, Franklin and Nash.

WILLIAM A. MORRIS—7th District, composed of Anson, Richmond, Robeson, Moore, Cumberland and Montgomery.

WILLIAM MONTGOMERY—8th District, composed of Wake, Person and Orange.

JOHN HILL—9th District, composed of Stokes, Rockingham, Guilford and Caswell.

CHARLES FISHER—10th District, composed of Chatham, Rowan, Randolph, Davidson and Davie.

HENRY W. CONNOR—11th District, composed of Lincoln, Cabarrus and Mecklenburg.

RODERICK MURCHISON—13th District, composed of the counties of Ashe, Iredell, Surry, and Wilkes.

GEORGE W. HAYWOOD, Esq., of this city, is the Federal Whig candidate for Congress in this District, in opposition to Dr. Wm. MONTGOMERY.

PLEASANT HENDERSON, Esq., is the Federal Whig candidate, in the 10th District, in opposition to CHARLES FISHER, Esq.

GEORGE W. POLK, of this city, has been appointed Aid to His Excellency Governor DUDLEY, with the rank of Colonel.

We learn that a report is in circulation that we have published several thousand copies of an article which appears in the newspapers concerning a Mr. STANLEY, in order to injure the election of his brother in the 3d District, and have circulated them there. This is merely a federal Whig Report, alias a Falsehood. We have refrained from the exercise of the duty of publishing the article, solely out of regard to the feelings of amiable and unoffending connexions. Perhaps some people think, we would circulate abroad what we would not publish here, dreading the frowns of the "whig" citizens of Raleigh—shocking!

The words "To be continued" are accidentally omitted at the bottom of the article on our first page, entitled "The Second War of Revolution." The most interesting part of that essay is yet to come.

We have received a manuscript copy of the proceedings of a Democratic Republican meeting in Moore county, which is unavoidably postponed till next week. Also, the proceedings in Anson, which appear in the last North Carolinian.

The account of the atrocious conduct of the Federal Whigs in Washington, N. C. in regard to the Washington Republican and its editor, is unavoidably deferred till next week. If whiggery intends to resort to violence and bloodshed, it is time for the people to make arrangements to protect their champions from the malignant outrages of a lawless faction.

THE UNIVERSITY.

In announcing, in our last paper, that Mr. McQUEEN had been appointed to deliver the Address before the Alumni and Senior Class of the University, at the approaching commencement, on the 26th inst. we omitted to state that he was appointed by the Philanthropic Society. We hope the Commencement will be fully attended. It will stimulate the students to diligence in their studies, and propriety in their demeanor, to find themselves and this interesting occasion the objects of the solicitude and regard of an enlightened community.

A council of Plenipotentiaries from all the Republics of Spanish America, is still contemplated by the statesmen of that country, to be called the General American Congress. This plan was conceived and recommended by BOLIVAR, who desired that the Governments of that section should unite, and direct their efforts to the establishment of a system of external politics, founded on justice, to promote their mutual interests, and to serve as an effective antidote to the general calamities of the Continent.

The Cuckoo "Whig" cry of Proscription.

It is so common for the modern "whigs" to clamor about proscription, and they make so much noise about office-holders, that one who is disposed to take them on trust may be egregiously deceived and constantly misled. Fortunately, the good People of North Carolina have never given up the reins to Federal whiggery, often, nor long at a time, in many years; yet whenever it has happened, they have proscribed almost every Democrat that was in their power; and the instances are exceedingly rare, in which they have allowed a single office, great or small, to be filled by a political opponent. In this case, as in most others, they boldly profess one thing and practice another; they profess to be liberal with their opponents, but they are generally reckless partisans.

They cry over the offices in our State, as if they were excluded from them, when the truth is, they fill nearly all of them! They are abusive and intolerant; particularly towards any man of talents and influence in the Democratic ranks. Their conduct is uniformly selfish, partisan and proscribing, whilst that of the Democratic Republican party has been liberal and forbearing to a fault.

Our time does not permit us to detail all the evidences of this, as they appear in our legislative proceedings and the known history of our State; but we throw together a few reminiscences, to expose the hollowness of "whig" professions, and the falsehood of their charges upon others.

First, then, in respect to the offices of the General Government, how stands the matter? The U. S. District Judge is a Federal Whig. The U. S. Marshal, Do. The U. S. Attorney, Do.

A large majority of the Postmasters are "whigs" too; and there is no doubt, that in many instances, the station of Postmaster has been sought, not for the profit of it, but for the purpose of using it as an instrument to control the politics of the neighborhood, by distributing "whig" papers.—We have been informed of several instances where neighborhoods, before democratic, were afterwards changed into enemies of the democratic republican party, by means of the Post Office being in the hands of a Federalist!

How is it as to State Officers in North Carolina? Our Governor is a "whig." Our Sec'y of State do. Our Treasurer do. Our Comptroller do. Our Counsellors all "whigs."

Every officer in the Executive Department a "whig"—and still they cry more! The checks all destroyed! Every one the same! There is nothing more to give, and no more for them to seize upon here.

Pass on to the Judiciary, and we find only one Democratic Republican on the Supreme Court Bench. Only two Democratic Republicans on the Superior Court Bench. Being three out of ten Judges.

Out of six Solicitors the Democratic Republicans have but one!

But all this does not satisfy the voracious appetite of Federal Whiggery.

Pass on to the Legislature. In the Senate all are "whigs," except one Doorkeeper and one Clerk. In the Commons, all are "whigs" except the Doorkeepers. And even of the Engraving Clerks, who are chosen by the two Houses jointly, merely to copy and enrol the Bills that are passed, only one is a Democrat, and he was permitted to escape the knife because he was nearly related to a leading "whig" Editor of this city. The best Clerk they had was proscribed, for no fault but that he was a Democrat.

So much for the office-holders! Let us look at the difference between Democratic Republicans and "whig" Federalists, in their respective claims to Tolerance, or their several liability to the charge of Proscription. Which of the two parties has been more generous to the officers of the other? Who go for the spoils? Let facts answer to a candid people.

In 1831, Gov. SWAIN (a "whig") was re-elected by a Democratic Republican Assembly, upon the ground, openly and distinctly taken, that as he had not up to that time, perverted his office to advance the designs of a party, the Republicans ought not to proscribe him, by turning him out of a State office, contrary to the common practice of North Carolina. The return he has made to his friends for this liberal forbearance, is well known to all. This was the Legislature that instructed Mr. MANCINI. The same that elected the Hon. BEDFORD BROWN to the Senate—so that its political character will not be questioned—yet they refused to proscribe Gov. SWAIN. They did more; they did not turn out their SPEAKER (a "whig") in the Commons, nor attempt it. Neither did they proscribe their Clerks ("whigs"). They re-elected a "whig" Secretary of State, a "whig" Treasurer, and even gave the Comptrollers office to a "whig."

In 1835, the office of Speaker being vacant in the Commons, the Democratic Republicans voted for Mr. HAYWOOD and the Federalists voted for Mr. GRAHAM. Mr. HAYWOOD was elected. The Democratic Republicans had a clear majority in the contest, yet they did not proscribe the Clerks, or any one else. They made no attempt to oust them—they re-elected the old State officers—all "whigs."

But when 1836 came, the "whigs" the greedy "whigs" proscribed Mr. MOSLEY, the old Speaker of the Senate, and attempted to proscribe Mr. HAYWOOD also, the Speaker of the Commons, and the whole "whig" party united in this attempt.—So they failed in it because of their weakness.—They showed their teeth, but could not bite. But the Democratic Republicans, notwithstanding they were thus fretted by "whig" intolerance, did not proscribe the "whig" Clerks of the House. They did not proscribe the "whig" Secretary, or the "whig" Comptroller, or the other "whig" officers.

During this session, although the Democratic Republicans had a majority, and by that majority elected Judge STRANGE to the U. S. Senate, they did not proscribe at all. On the contrary, a large majority of the officers elected for our State Government were "whigs." Some of the very men they chose are now busy in this cry of republican proscription.

Mark the contrast. The Federalists, in 1838, obtained an accidental majority, and during the whole of their session they did not vote a single Democratic Republican into office, excepting D. W. COVENS for Treasurer, and two Clerks and two Doorkeepers. An effort was made, out of doors,

to proscribe Mr. COVENS, but the rally was not effected. A reference to the Journal will show that they seized on every vacancy, and Rayner's Resolutions were a mean attempt to create other vacancies of a higher grade, to satiate the insatiable ambition of a few of their leaders.

Thus we see that the "Whigs" constitute the "Spoils party" in our good State. They are the office-holders; they are the office-seekers; they are the Proscribers; and the Democratic Republican party, so far from being intolerant, have in reality done injury to their cause; by giving to their enemies those stations which are afterwards abused to overthrow the very party, nay, the very men who bestowed them.

The Federal Whigs even hold up to the execration of the people, as partisans, individuals who have generously sacrificed their party attachments, and encountered the displeasure of their associates, to vote for such "kind friends." They denounce, and attempt to proscribe the identical representatives whose votes and influence aided most efficiently to procure the exaltation of their traducers.

Who does not recollect the contest which the Western people and the Western members had for equal rights, and an amendment of the Constitution of our State? Who does not know the man to whose efforts they are mainly indebted for the success of that measure? His whole course was elevated and honorable and patriotic. He rose above selfish considerations and former prejudices, and fearlessly staked himself on that question before this country and the State. The people of Wake entrusted to him the right of acting on it, even against their own feelings, after a desperate struggle; and no man of character will deny, that Wm. H. HAYWOOD, Jr. was the agent through whom our Constitution was amended, and our basis of representation changed. But he was a Democratic Republican. He was a friend of the Administration, and for that cause alone, every "whig" every Western "whig" of a North Carolina Legislature, voted to proscribe him out of the Speaker's Chair, at the very first session that was held under the amended Constitution! His talents, his zeal, his writings, and his skill, secured to the Western Counties equal representation in the House of Commons. For their cause he had once resigned his seat in the Assembly of 1832. For their rights he had hazarded a canvass against fearful odds in 1834. In their cause he triumphed.—Their rights he procured for them, even at the hazard of his own political prostration, and the first use of the power obtained under the amended Constitution, was abused by every "whig" in the Commons, to proscribe the champion of Western rights. Not in the East only, but in the West also! How dare any of these to prate about proscription?

To support and uphold him, at his re-election as Speaker, in 1836, every Democratic Republican voted for him, and every "whig" opposed his re-election. How dare these "whigs" accuse a Democrat of proscription?

It is not difficult to produce further proof of Federal Whig intolerance. Let this suffice for the present. We have no hope that the propensity of Federal Whiggery to impudent deception will be corrected; but such recollections, before any intelligent tribunal, will stamp their professions with hypocrisy, and save the honest voters, who have been deceived by them, from any further delusion.

Proscription, indeed! A Federal Whig should blush to utter the word; and in Western North Carolina we wonder it should be so much as breathed in whispers by a "Whig" man or a "Whig" member of 1836. The former must feel shame for his party, and the latter should feel it for himself. No doubt some of them were instigated by the fear of Leaders, and others might have acted from the excitement of party. Still the charge of proscription is fixed upon the Federal Whig party of North Carolina.

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Mr. Van Buren—Henry Clay—Review of Facts.

It were better for our country and more gratifying to the patriot, if the evils of the Coalition between Whiggery and Abolition did not spread its influence even to the South. So far, the mischiefs of this League are limited; but facts and circumstances indicate that our security may not be free of interruption at home. Let the people of all parties show a determined spirit on this vital point.—Let there be no temporising; no sacrifice of public right to party zeal, and no concession of Southern Rights by Southern Presses, to the demands of selfish ambition or personal hatred, and the South may come out of this contest strengthened, not vanquished.

As a Sentinel of the People, we dare to challenge the party or the press which shall manifest any symptom of treachery—and we shall endeavor to stir up sleepless vigilance against the inroads of a foe—especially of one who comes in the guise of a friend. This is not a time for cowardice or inactivity amongst Southern advocates. The true friends of Southern Rights should not be diverted from their purposes, by threats and denunciations—no, not even if the pious editor of the Observer should again hint at the propriety of the application of Lynch-law in putting them to silence!

Most sincerely do we wish there was no occasion for alarm. We would cheerfully surrender all the advantages which the recklessness of our political opponents permits it to give us over them, to have it otherwise; to see the Abolitionists cured of their madness.

Had the "whigs" scorned their alliance as Mr. VAN BUREN did. Had they rejected their aid as the Administration have done. Had the "whigs" but acted in 1838 as they professed to think in 1836, the Abolitionists would have sunk into insignificance long ago. Let them do all this now, and the triumph of the Constitution and the South is certain.

But we have seen, that while the Abolitionists were weak and comparatively harmless, our Southern "Whigs" sounded the alarm, day after day, in order to operate upon the elections in 1836, by false charges against Mr. VAN BUREN. But so soon as the Abolitionists became stronger, and the danger to us had become real, the "Whigs" at the North leagued with Abolitionists to prostrate the President and put him down, because of his Southern feelings; and the "whig" party and the "whig" presses of North Carolina are becoming delicate and timid, and gently beg their readers to recollect that they "deprecate discussion!" That it is really more than "human nature can bear."

"Don't provoke the Abolitionists," say the "whig" Presses at the North. "Treat them with respect," says Mr. CLAY—and the same "whig" party at the

South, too, are beginning to dread the consequences of Southern boldness. "Be still," say these honest Southrons—"discussion at the South is full of evil, and denunciation is bad policy." Dangerous to discuss Abolition! Who has undertaken that office? Except the Guilford Memorial, presented by a "Whig" to the North Carolina Senate, is to be so regarded, no one has proposed a discussion of the Slave question. The Standard has exposed the political identity between Northern "Whigs" and Abolitionists. We have exhibited many facts to prove that there is a coalition or league between these two factions, and the "Whig" party writhe under the truths we have developed; and lest the people should all see this Coalition plot, and unite to defeat it, the "Whig" presses at the South, in mild and placid tone, entreat their readers "to take care how they talk about Abolition, as it will hurt the South!" Where is their jealous devotion to Southern rights? How changed since 1836!

If the facts we have already produced do not prove a Coalition between "Whigs" and Abolitionists, in the political contest of the Nation; if any be so blind to the evidence of events that are daily occurring, as not to see in them the proof of a league; we now bring forward the testimony of witnesses whose opportunities for information have been good, and who surely will not be suspected of slandering the "Whigs" for the "Whigs" themselves shall be our witnesses. Hear them!

The first witness is the Editor of the Cincinnati Gazette. He, a leader of the "Whigs," has distinctly admitted and declared, in an appeal to the "Whigs" to prevent their going to a meeting in Ohio, called for the defence of the South against the outrageous intrusions of Fanaticism—"The Abolitionists generally are Whigs"—"Provoke the Abolitionists to abandon the Whigs (says he) at elections, and the Whig Party is prostrate in Ohio! We wish our friends (the "Whigs") would think of these things, and take care they are not used up." How plain! How conclusive!

These are not our words, but the words of a "Whig!" This is not our charge, but a "Whig" confession. This prominent organ of whiggery has distinctly admitted, that without the aid of Abolitionists the "Whig" party will be defeated—"used up."

We invoke no prejudices to our aid; we stir up no passions to deceive the judgment; but addressing our remarks to the sober intelligence of a Southern People, we solemnly ask, if it is not time for Southern "Whigs" to pause! If they will obstinately and blindly follow the lead of any party who rely upon Abolitionists for success, and confess that without Abolitionists they cannot triumph over Mr. VAN BUREN? And to any and every man, no matter what his prejudices are, we confidently appeal, that in this there is undeniable proof of Coalition! And this confession is further supported by the habits of Whigs and Abolitionists in the Northern Elections; where they vote together, and together abuse Mr. VAN BUREN's Administration! But we have not yet done with this matter—our pledge shall be fully redeemed, and the readers of the Standard shall be our judges.

VIRGINIA ELECTION.

The Democratic party have reason to rejoice at the result of the election in Virginia. If there is not a full majority in the Legislature, on our side, the gain has been very great in that branch of the government, and also a gain of one member of Congress. These afford certain indications of the return of Virginia to that noble stand in the Democratic ranks which she held in times past, and never would have receded from, but for traitors to the people's cause, who joined the Democratic party for no other purpose than to gratify a selfish ambition. The following is a summary from the Globe:

	Dem.	Cons.	Imp.	Prac.
H. of Delegates,	66	55	2	11
Senate,	18	11	3	
	84	66	5	11

Democratic majority on joint ballot 2.

The Congressional delegation stand 13 Administration to 8 Federal Whigs and Conservatives.—In the last Congress there were 12 Ad., to 9 Federalists and Conservatives.

From a mild and respectable Journal, the FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER has degenerated into one of the most blackguard papers in the Union—the editor having resigned himself to the practice of personal abuse and insult on every occasion, till no man of sense can think him longer worthy of resentment. It is the lashings he gets from the CAROLINIAN, we suppose, that has made the little fellow frantic. We beg of the editor of that paper to be merciful—if not for the sake of the Observer, at least for the sake of his respectable friends; for unless he better "digests the venom of his spleen" he will certainly go stark mad before another month.

EXTRAVAGANCE AND REFORM.

The Federal Whigs make a great outcry about extravagance. They say the Government is too expensive, and they talk no little about reform.—This, we understand, is a very favorite song of Mr. LEWIS WILLIAMS—Mr. AUGUSTIN SHEPARD—Mr. ED. DEBBERY—Mr. JAMES GRAHAM, and Mr. EDWARD STANLEY—"whig" members of Congress; all "whig" candidates for re-election. Prodigious excellent reformers these! By their own confessions, the expenses are too great, and yet they have not reformed the evil. They are promising us again; but the people should recollect that they promised before, and have had the opportunity, but have done nothing. They have words to catch the people with, but no success in their deeds to serve them in Congress. They were in Congress; Congress alone can appropriate the public money—yet they abuse The President for the extravagance of their own body. Precious Reformers! Such a course is humiliating to the State. Will an intelligent people be satisfied with public servants who rail against expenses increased by the vote of Congress, and send them back there to do or to permit the same extravagance; and again return to rail more and clamor louder in order to get back again? If so, our expenses will never be reduced; for this kind of men know, that so soon as Reform is effected their Hobby will be gone, and they may have to stay at home. Let the people members of Congress, and we may then hope to see Reform practised. But what advantage can the public derive from Members of Congress, who oppose every thing and propose nothing? Verily they are like the dog in the manger—they will neither do good themselves, nor let others do it.

We assure the editor of the Observer that, any expression of his, of "unmingled contempt," or other feeling towards the Standard, produces no resentment. Such barefaced and childish fibbing as we see in the Observer can scarcely deserve serious consideration; and his more childish spitefulness affords amusement only—save a shade of regret that any one should make himself so ridiculously savage, and exhibit such manifestations of malignity. We hope it won't let its little heart burst with rage.

A GREAT MEETING.

A meeting of Federal Whigs was held in Salisbury on the 25th ult. The meeting was called for the purpose of nominating Delegates to a Convention, which was to nominate a candidate in opposition to Mr. FISHER. It was a complete failure, as we hear from the Western Carolinian, being composed of the Chairman and some 10 or 12 others, after repeated notices given several days previous, and twice ringing the bell on that day. Several Resolutions were adopted, among which was the following, which shows the Cloven Foot of Federalism:—

Resolved, That this meeting is decidedly in favor of a National Bank, whenever it may be deemed by Congress expedient to establish one.

And yet the "whigs" pretend to care nothing about a National Bank, and their presses in North Carolina are striving to cheat the people into this belief. Oh, the deceptions of Federal Whiggery.

COMMITTEES OF VIGILANCE.

MARTIN COUNTY.

District No. 1.—Charles Mizell, N. B. Mariner, William Mizell, Jr., Silas Ange, John Gingham, Washington Floyd, Gabriel Ange, Wilson Cotprew, and Joshua Long.

District No. 2.—Noah Reddick, Harman Eason, Otis Andrews, John R. Lanier, Septernius B. Williams, Wm. Duggan, Sr., M. M. Gardner, and David Robason.

District No. 3.—William Daniel, Jesse Hardison, Robert Lanier, Redding Perry, Joseph Lilly, Daniel Lilly, Simon Griffin, John W. Reddick, Alfred S. Cherry, John Perry, John Peel, and Thomas Tice.

District No. 4.—Thomas H. Phillips, Asa Biggs, John Watts, Briggs Langley, Standley Dugan, Henry Biggs, Allen Ausban, Levi Pippin, William Biggs, and Daniel Ward.

District No. 5.—James Harrison, Standley Peel, James Caraway, David Gurganus, Davis B. Harrison, Eli Rogerson, Amos Perry, William Robason, Noah Gurganus, H. L. Whitley, and Garvin Lanier.

District No. 6.—Lawrence Cherry, James Bullock, A. Burroughs, A. H. Coffield, Jesse Moore, Benjamin Leggett, John Woodard, Alfred Moore, Jesse M. Ewell, A. Andrews, and Joshua Rawls.

District No. 7.—A. S. Mooring, Kenneth Page, Simon T. Rogers, Stapleton Perrell, Drewry Teal, William Perrell, John S. Ausban, Dennis Rawls, John L. Page, and Lanier Daniel.

District No. 8.—John Cloman, Arthur S. Cotten, John Long, Joseph Waldo, Joshua Taylor, Samuel T. Johnson, Geo. W. Purvis, Jesse Cooper, Reuben S. Manning, and Reuben W. R. Philpot.

District No. 9.—Edward G. Hammond, George Cobb, Thomas Howell, John H. Dawson, Hardy W. B. Price, Hardy H. Brown, Lunsford Brown, John Bryan, Asa Jones, Ashley E. Jones, Itha Medford.

NORTHAMPTON COUNTY.

Dr. Alfred Eldridge, Joseph M. S. Rogers, Henry Deberry, Charles Magett, Wm. S. Brown, Thomas H. Mebane, Jordan Beale, Jas. T. Haley, Balard Moore, James Vincent, James Jordan, George R. Reese, Dr. Johnson, E. N. Peterson, Nicholas M. Long, Robert Ellis, Edmund Jones, M. W. Smallwood, Wm. Buffalow, Amos Stephens, Robert Dukes, William Jackson, William Skiles, Henry Joyner, Thomas Joyner, James W. Moore, Dr. R. C. Pritchard, John H. Grimes, John H. Mebane, Thomas Powell, Lytleton Richards, Mr. Crocker, Wm. Jordan, Dempsey Taylor, Dempsey Garriss, Capt. Sykes, John Summerville, J. Anderson, Wm Rawls, Wade Garriss, and John Bryant.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Fourth of July.

Pursuant to a notice from the Intendant of Police, a public meeting of the citizens was held, on Saturday last, the 8th inst., in the Court-House, for the purpose of entering into arrangements for the celebration of the approaching Anniversary of American Independence.

THOS. CONES, Esq., Int. of Police, was called to the Chair, and THOS. L. WEST appointed Secretary.